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**Kalokitis**

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(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISCRIMINATION OF SOURCES IN STRAY VOLTAGE DETECTION**

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/930,975**

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(22) Filed: **Jan. 21, 2011**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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International Search Report and Written Opinion mailed Sep. 27, 2011 for PCT Application No. PCT/US2011/022365.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/336,732, filed on Jan. 26, 2010.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G06F 19/00** (2011.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... **702/65**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... **702/65**  
See application file for complete search history.

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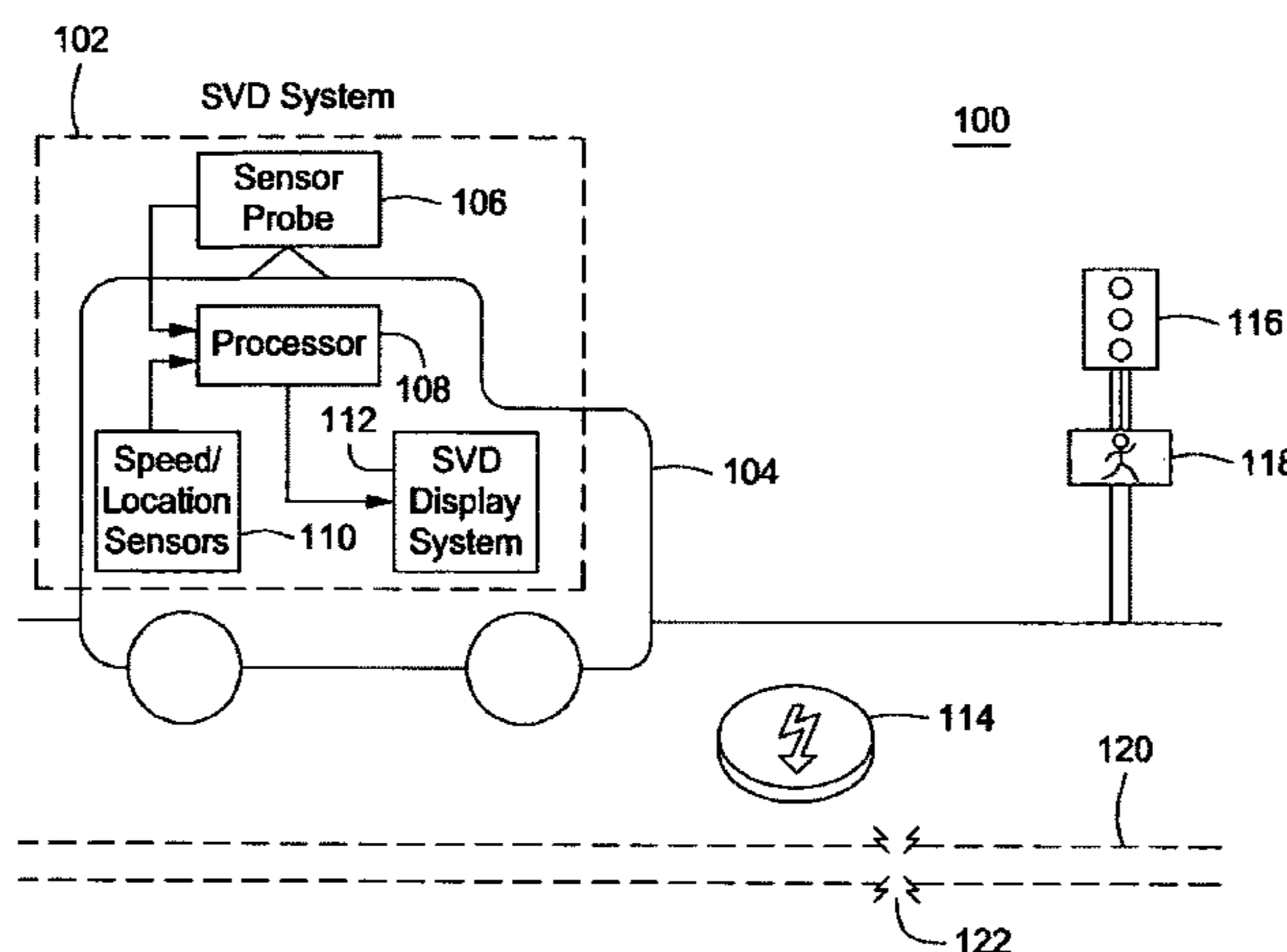
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for discriminating between electric field sources. In one embodiment, the apparatus comprises a mobile detection system comprising a sensor probe for remotely measuring an electric field generated by an electric field source in a patrolled area; and a processor, coupled to the sensor probe, for processing data received from the sensor probe to generate a first field strength and at least a second field strength for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous.

**18 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**



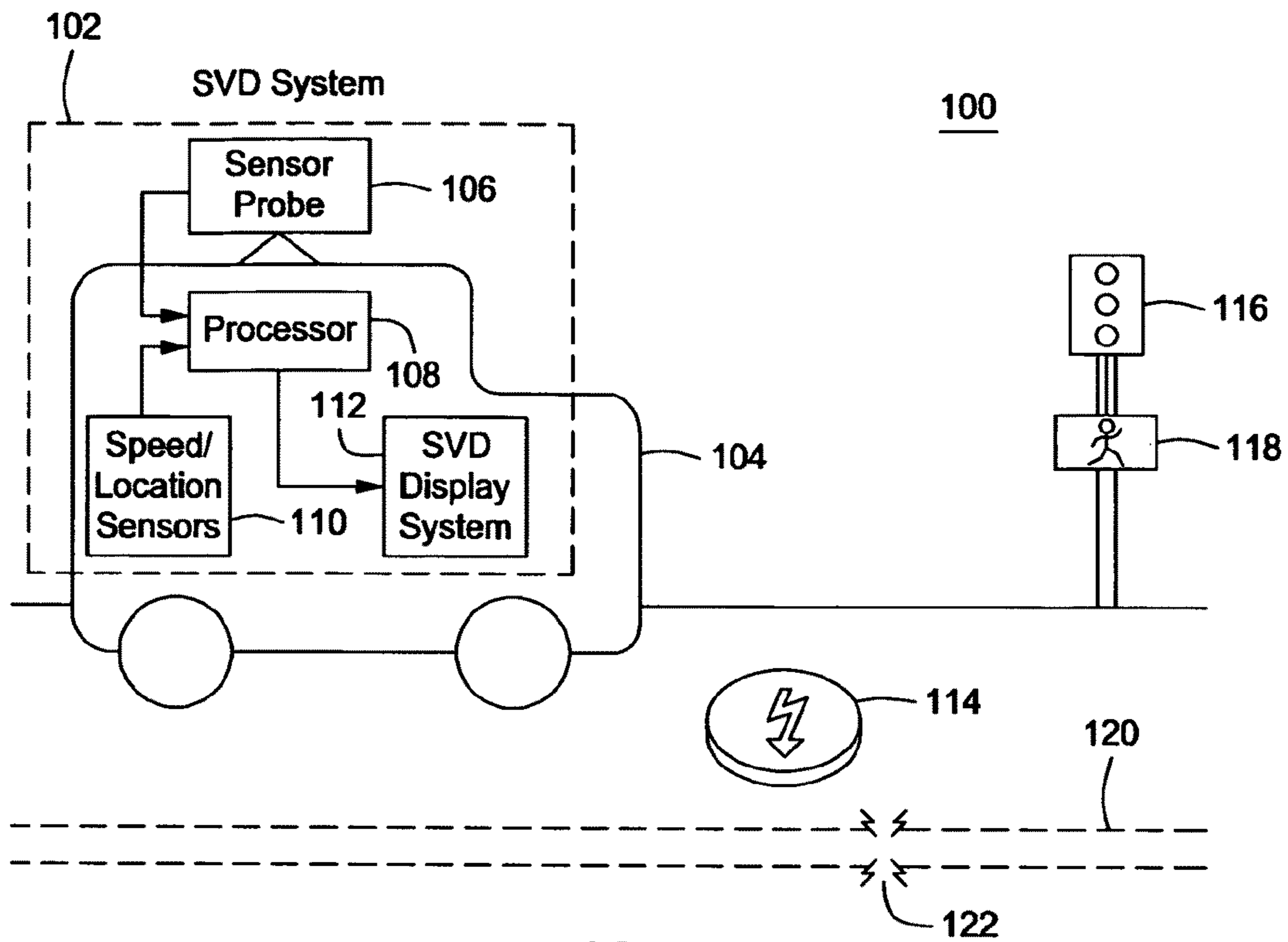


FIG. 1

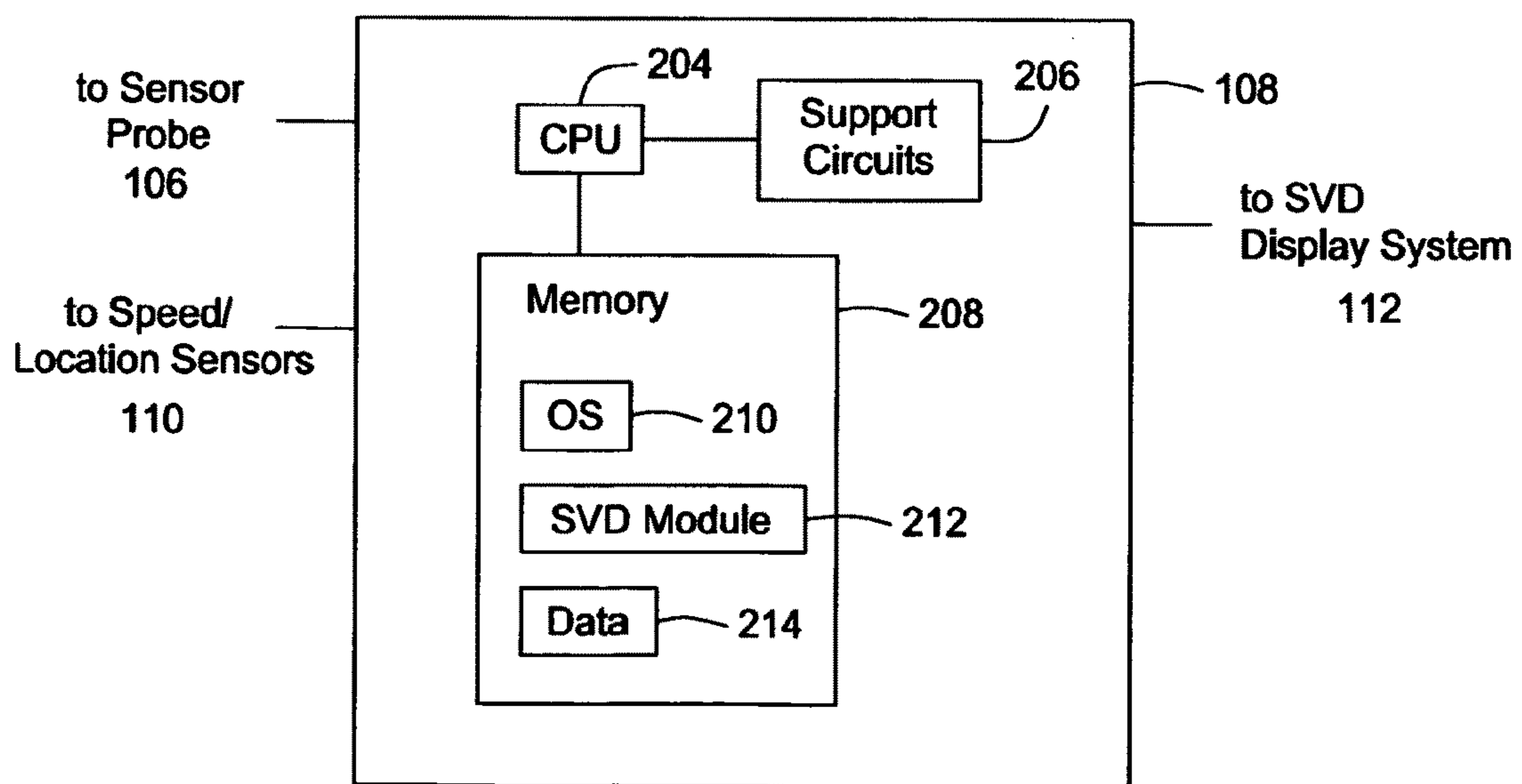


FIG. 2

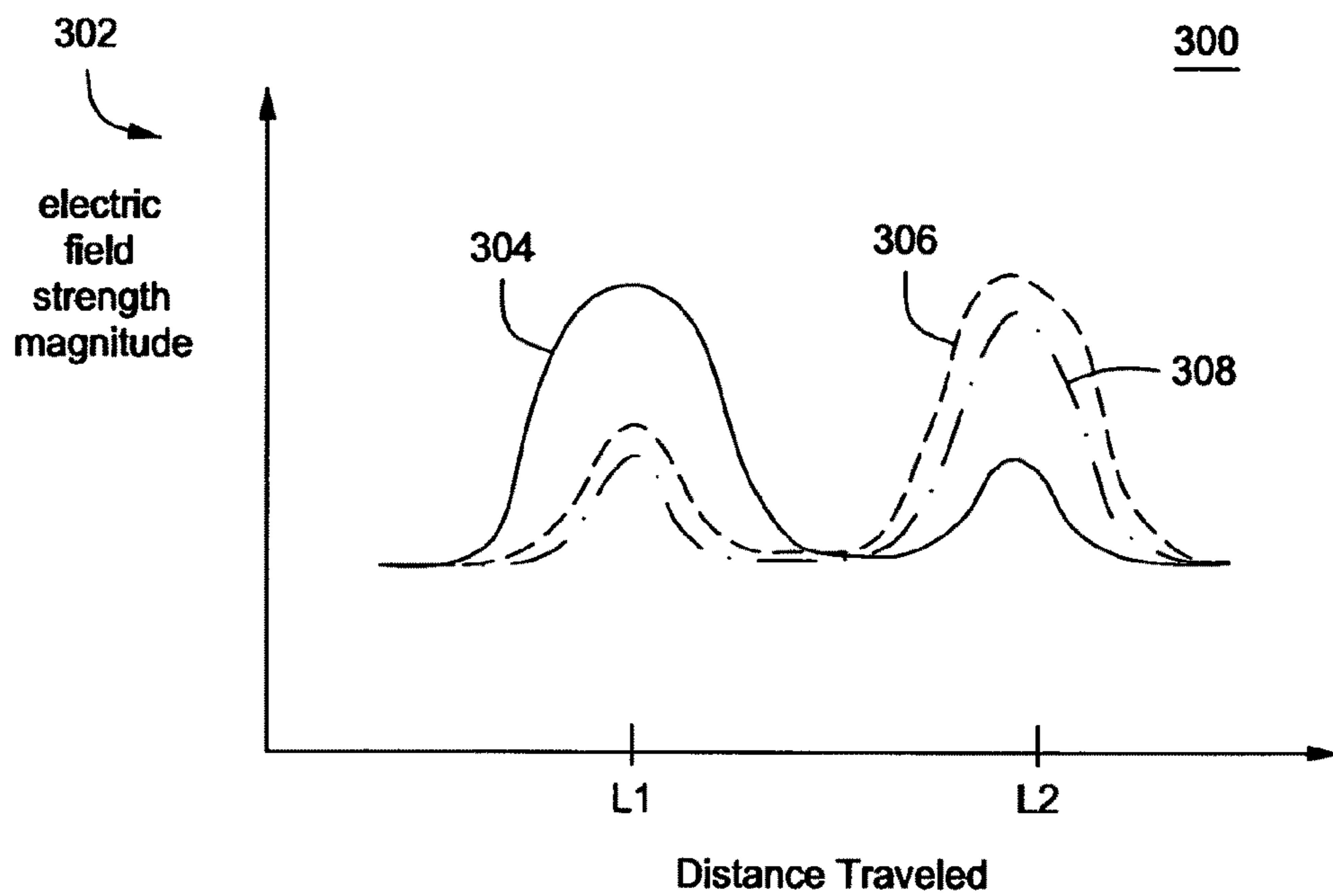


FIG. 3

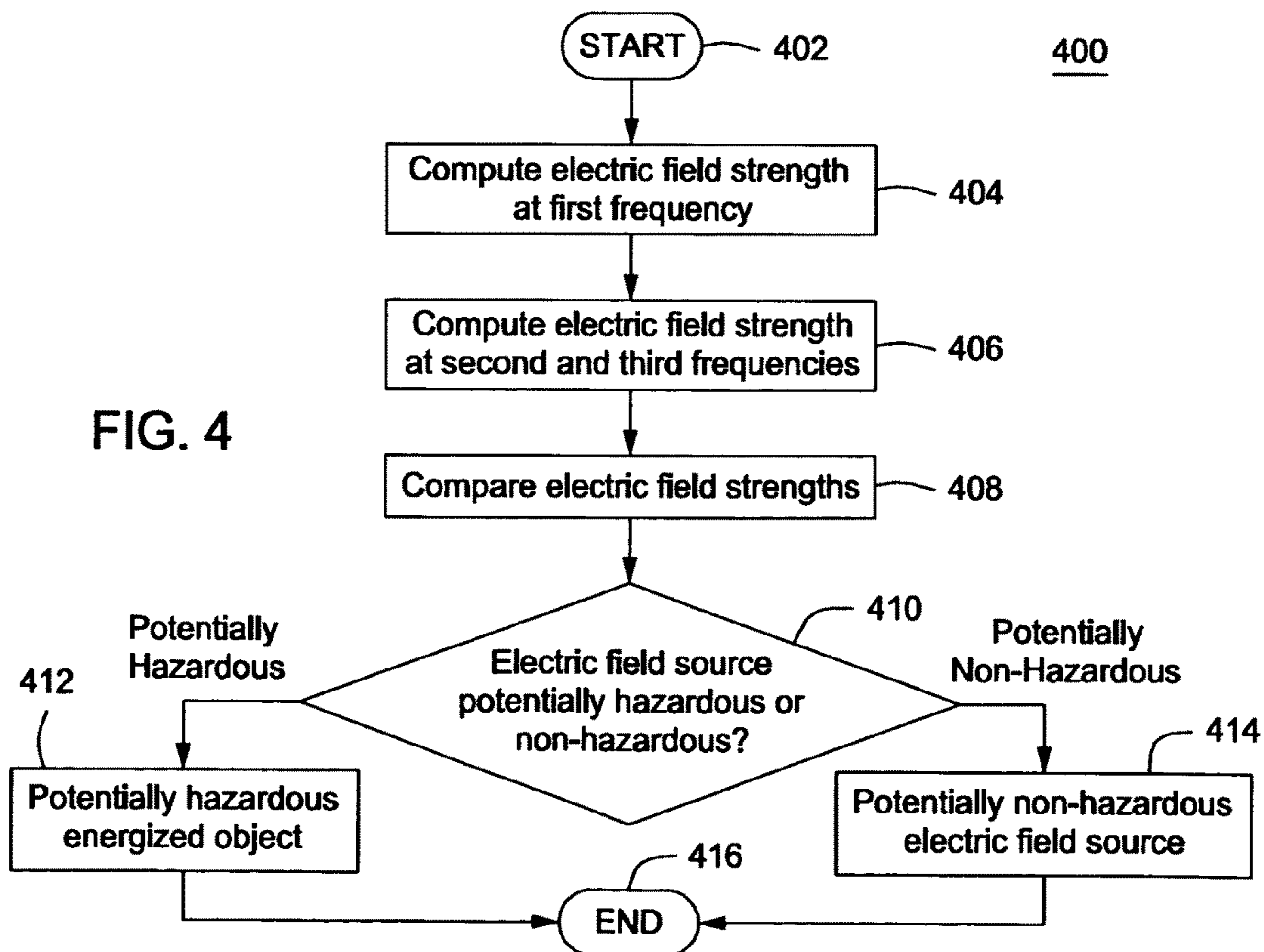
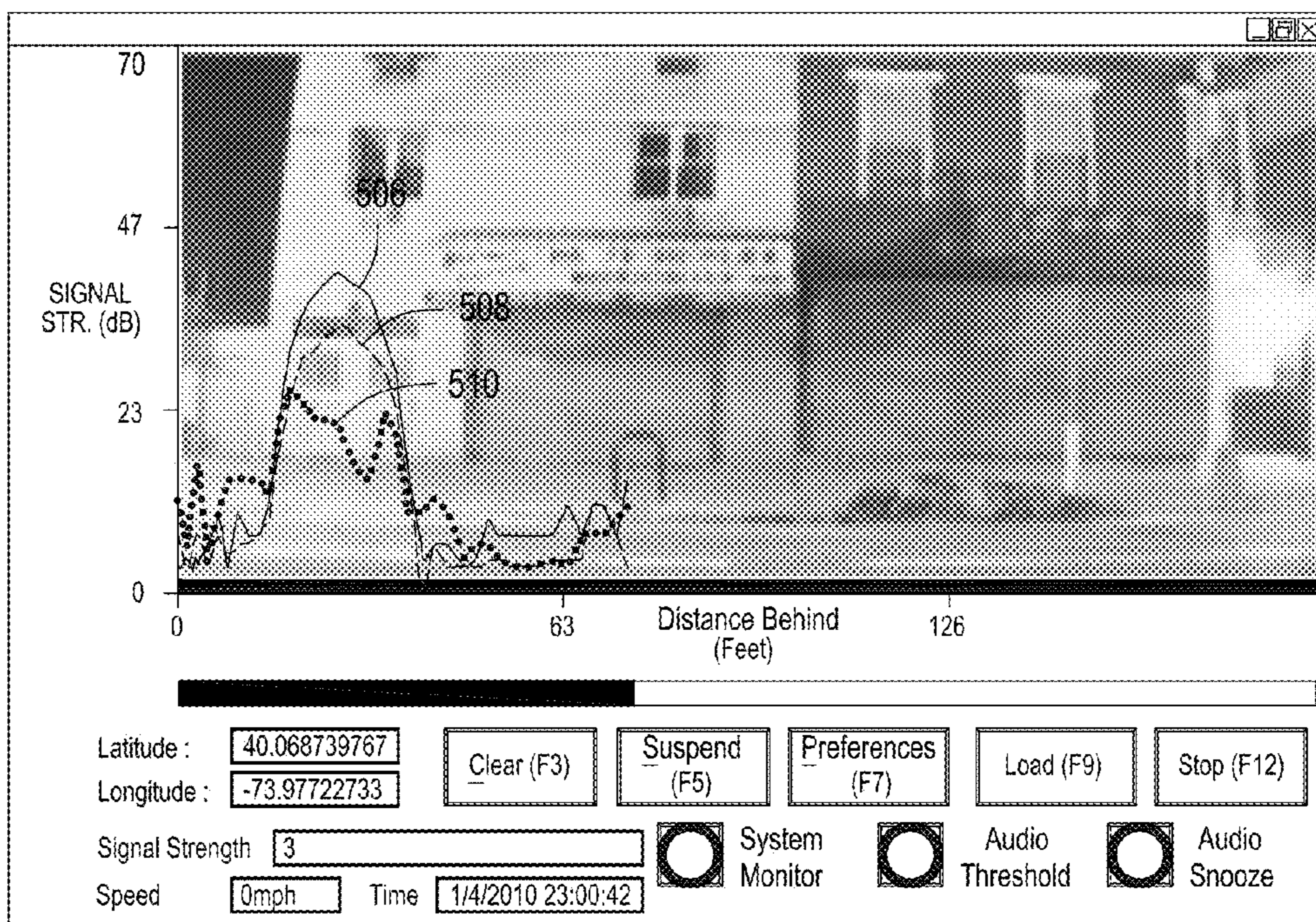


FIG. 4

500

502



504

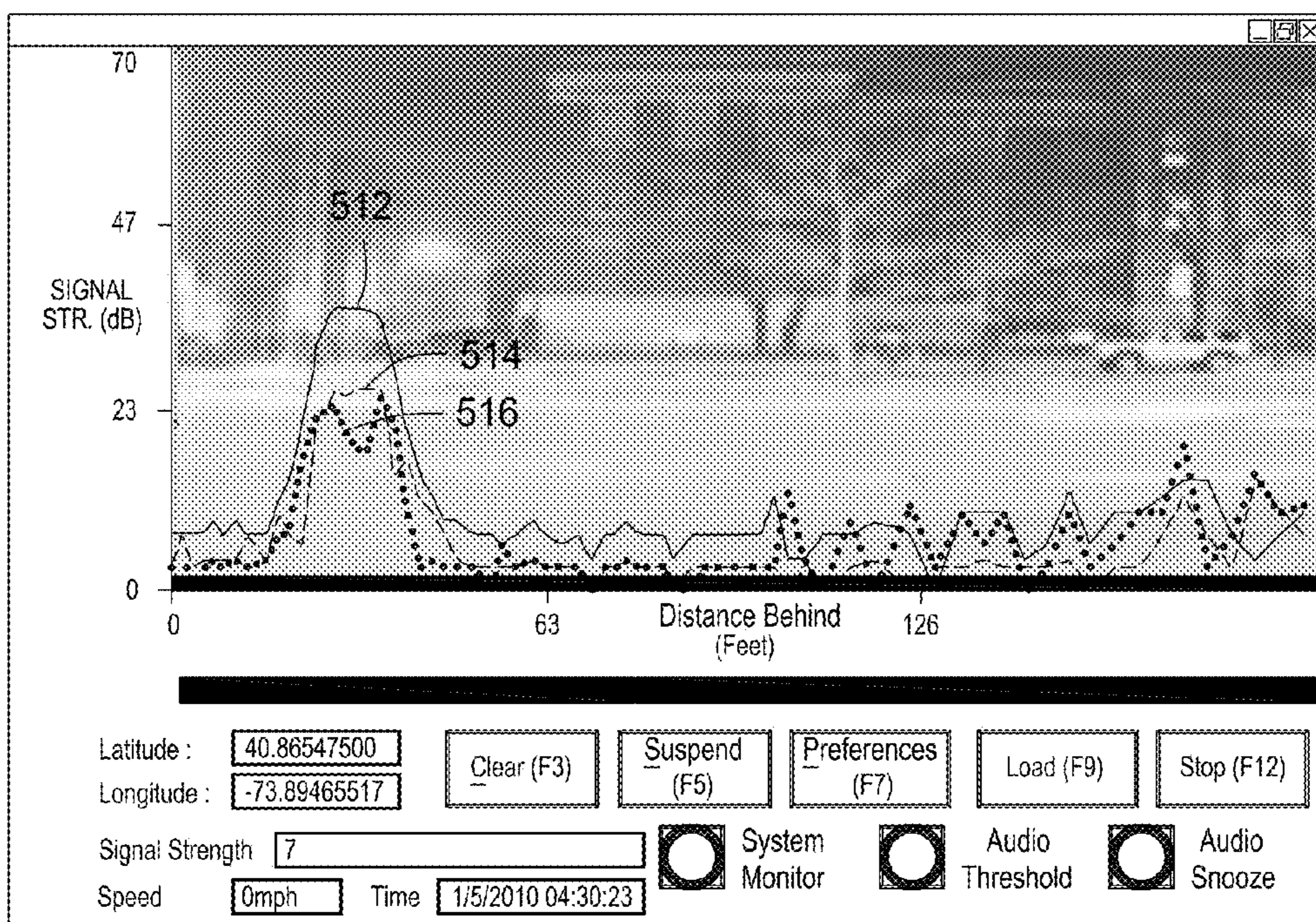


FIG. 5

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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISCRIMINATION OF SOURCES IN STRAY VOLTAGE DETECTION

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit of U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/336,732, filed Jan. 26, 2010, which is herein incorporated in its entirety by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the detection of electric fields, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for determining potentially hazardous energized objects.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

Power distribution systems, for example those in large metropolitan areas, are subject to many stresses, which may occasionally result in the generation of undesirable or dangerous anomalies. An infrequent but recurrent problem in power distribution infrastructures is the presence of “stray voltages” in the system. These stray voltages may present themselves when objects, such as manhole covers, gratings, street light poles, phone booths, and the like, become electrically energized (e.g., at 120V AC). These objects may become energized when an electrically conductive path is established between underground secondary cabling and these objects, for example, due to physical damage to electrical insulation that results in direct contact between electrically conductive elements, or through the introduction of water acting as a conductor. These energized objects present obvious dangers to people and animals in the general public.

In order to identify energized objects throughout a large area, such as a large urban area, a mobile system may be utilized to traverse the area and remotely (i.e., in a non-contact manner) detect stray voltages on energized objects. One technique for detecting such stray voltages is by measuring the electric field pattern exhibited by energized objects at the fundamental power line frequency (e.g., 60 Hz in the U.S., 50 Hz in Europe and parts of Asia).

During the remote detection of stray voltages, a “false positive” may occur when an object emits an electric field pattern resembling that of a potentially hazardous energized structure while not being energized in a fashion that could cause shock or electrocution. For example, a “Don’t Walk” pedestrian crossing signal often employs LED’s that emit an electric field pattern similar to that of a potentially hazardous energized structure even though the LED’s and their electrical connections are well protected from contact and no shock hazard exists. Discriminating between potentially hazardous energized structures and these false positives requires a technician operating a mobile detection system to stop and make time-consuming manual inspections of the structure.

Therefore, there exists a need in the art for efficiently discriminating between potentially hazardous energized objects and potentially non-hazardous sources of electric field.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to a method and apparatus for discriminating between electric field sources. In one embodiment, the apparatus comprises a mobile detection system comprising a sensor probe for remotely measuring an electric field generated by an electric

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field source in a patrolled area; and a processor, coupled to the sensor probe, for processing data received from the sensor probe to generate a first field strength and at least a second field strength for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the present invention, briefly summarized above and discussed in greater detail below, can be understood by reference to the illustrative embodiments of the invention depicted in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the appended drawings illustrate only typical embodiments of this invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope, for the invention may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system for detecting potentially hazardous energized structures in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a processor in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a graphical diagram for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram of a method for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a pair of graphical diagrams depicting exemplary data for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to apparatus and methods for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous sources of electric fields. For purposes of clarity, and not by way of limitation, illustrative depictions of the present invention are described with references made to the above-identified drawing figures. Various modifications obvious to one skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system **100** for detecting potentially hazardous energized structures in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. The system **100** comprises a stray voltage detection (SVD) system **102**, a mobile vehicle **104**, a potentially hazardous energized manhole cover **114**, and a streetlight **116** coupled to a pedestrian crossing sign **118** that is a potentially non-hazardous source of an electric field. Additionally, the system **100** comprises subterranean power distribution system cabling **120**, the cabling **120** having a fault **122** (such as insulation damage).

The fault **122** results in the manhole cover **114** being electrically energized by a power line conductor within the cabling **120**, causing the manhole cover **110** to exhibit an electric field pattern primarily at the fundamental frequency of the power line (e.g., 60 Hz for a U.S. power distribution system). The manhole cover **114**, energized in such a way, exhibits a voltage at its surface (i.e., a stray voltage) and thus presents a potential electric shock hazard to a pedestrian or animal coming in contact with the manhole cover **114**. In one or more alternative embodiments, the manhole cover **114** and/or other objects may become similarly energized in a potentially hazardous fashion due to other types of electrical

system faults; for example, a street light may become energized due to an electrical fault within the street light that shorts the power line conductor to the street light casing.

In contrast to the manhole cover **114**, the crossing sign **118** is electrically energized by a power source but does not exhibit a voltage at its surface. The crossing sign **118** thus generally does not represent a potential electric shock hazard. The crossing sign **118** comprises light emitting diodes (LEDs) that emit an electric field pattern similar to that of a potentially hazardous energized object (e.g., the manhole cover **114**) but, due to a rectification occurring in the diode structure of the LEDs, additionally comprises a relatively large component at one or more frequencies other than the fundamental power line frequency, such as, a harmonic of the fundamental power line frequency. In some alternative embodiments, the crossing sign **118** and/or other objects may similarly act as a potentially non-hazardous electric field source and exhibit an analogous electric field pattern having significant components at one or more frequencies other than the fundamental power line frequency, such as, a harmonic of the fundamental power line frequency.

The SVD system **102** is capable of detecting and providing an indication of stray voltages present on hazardous energized objects, such as the manhole cover **114**, as well as discriminating between such potentially hazardous energized objects and potentially non-hazardous electric field sources, such as the crossing sign **118**. The SVD system **102** is generally transported by the mobile vehicle **104**, which may be a car, van, truck, cart, or the like, for patrolling an area to identify potentially hazardous energized objects. The SVD system **102** comprises a sensor probe **106**, location sensors **110**, and an SVD display system **112**, each coupled to a processor **108**.

The sensor probe **106** may be mounted to the mobile vehicle **104**, towed by the mobile vehicle **104**, or similarly conveyed by the mobile vehicle **104** for measuring an electric field in the area patrolled by the mobile vehicle **104**. The sensor probe **106** produces one or more electrical signals representative of strength of the electric field in the area, and couples the generated electrical signals to the processor **108**. Examples of such a sensor probe may be found in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,248,054, entitled “Apparatus and Method for Detecting an Electric Field”, issued Jul. 24, 2007; commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,253,642, entitled “Method for Sensing an Electric Field”, issued Aug. 7, 2007; and commonly assigned U.S. patent application publication number 2009/0195255 entitled “Apparatus and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Detection of Stray Voltage Anomalies” and filed Jan. 21, 2009. In some embodiments, more than one sensor probe **106** may be utilized for measuring the electric field. Additionally or alternatively, the SVD system **102** may further comprise one or more components known in the art, such as filters, analog to digital converters (ADC), amplifiers, and the like, for processing the electrical signals generated by the sensor probe **106**.

The processor **108** processes the electrical signals received from the sensor probe **106** to generate a first field strength—i.e., a measurement of the electric field strength at the fundamental frequency of the power distribution system (“field strength at a first frequency”) for providing an indication of a stray voltage present on an object. In some embodiments, the power distribution system may have a fundamental frequency of 60 Hz; in other embodiments, the power distribution system may be at a different frequency, such as 50 Hz. The field strength at the first frequency may be used to generate the stray voltage indication as a visual indication displayed by the SVD display system **112**; for example, a graphical display of

the field strength at the first frequency compared to a threshold. Additionally or alternatively, the field strength at the first frequency may be used to generate a stray voltage indication as an audible indication, such as a continuous tone proportional in pitch to the strength of the first electric field strength value. In such embodiments where an audible stray voltage indication is generated, the processor **108** and/or the SVD display system **112** comprises a speaker for presenting the audible indication.

The processor **108** additionally receives information from the speed/location sensors **110** for determining a speed and/or a location of the sensor probe **106**, as well as a time stamp corresponding to sensor probe measurements obtained. The speed/location sensors **110** may include one or more of a wheel speed sensor, a wheel revolution sensor, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, an imaging device (e.g., a camera, video camera, stereo camera, or the like), a speed sensor, a location device, or the like, for obtaining speed and/or location data and providing such data to the processor **108**. The speed and/or location data may be utilized by the processor **108** during processing to generate the field strength at a first frequency; correlated with the electrical signals and/or field strength at a first frequency for display and/or storage; displayed on the display system **112**; or similarly utilized by the SVD system **102**.

The SVD display system **112** provides a means for displaying data to a user, such as the electrical signals generated by the sensor probe **106**, speed and/or location data obtained by the speed/location sensors **110**, processed data from the processor **108** (e.g., the field strength at a first frequency), and/or combinations of the aforementioned. In some embodiments, one or more of the speed/location sensors **110** may additionally or alternatively be coupled directly to the SVD display system **112** for displaying speed and/or location data. The SVD display system **112** may comprise a graphical user interface (GUI) for displaying data as well as providing operative control of the SVD system **102**; additionally, the SVD display system **112** may comprise a conventional laptop computer for storing data and/or for further analysis of data.

Examples of a system such as the SVD system **102** for indicating a stray voltage at a fundamental power line frequency may be found in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,248,054, entitled “Apparatus and Method for Detecting an Electric Field”, issued Jul. 24, 2007; commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,253,642, entitled “Method for Sensing an Electric Field” and issued Aug. 7, 2007; commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,486,081, entitled “Apparatus and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Detection of Stray Voltage Anomalies” and issued Feb. 3, 2009; and commonly assigned U.S. patent application publication number 2009/0195255, entitled “Apparatus and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Detection of Stray Voltage Anomalies” and filed Jan. 21, 2009.

In accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention, the processor **108** generates a second field strength and a third field strength—i.e., measurements of the electric field strength at a second and a third frequency (“field strength at a second frequency” and “field strength at a third frequency”, respectively), based on the electrical signals received from the sensor probe **106**. The second and third frequencies may be second and third harmonics of the power distribution system’s fundamental frequency, although they are not limited to harmonics of the fundamental frequency. The field strengths at the first, second, and/or third frequencies may then be compared in order to discriminate between potentially hazardous energized objects (e.g., the manhole cover **114**) and potentially non-hazardous sources of electric

fields (e.g., the crossing sign **118**). The comparison of the field strengths may be expressed in absolute and/or relative values.

Field strength measurements at other frequencies may additionally or alternatively be utilized. In some embodiments, the processor **108** performs narrow band filtering at each frequency measured, including the measurement at the fundamental frequency.

In some embodiments, the processor **108** may compare the field strengths at the first, second, and/or third frequencies and generate an indication, such as a visual and/or audible alarm, or the like, signifying whether an object is determined to be a potentially hazardous or non-hazardous source of the electric field. Additionally or alternatively, the processor **108** may generate a graphical display of the field strengths at the first, second, and/or third frequencies for presentation by the SVD display system **112**. In some such embodiments, the graphical display may be correlated with location information, such as visual imagery, latitude/longitude, an address, or the like, corresponding to the locations at which the electric field strength was measured by the sensor probe **106**. In an alternative embodiment, the processor **108** may additionally or alternatively compute the electric field strength at one or more other frequencies for additional analysis of stray voltages.

Some specific objects, such as the crossing sign **118**, may be characterized by a group of field strength values exhibiting a certain signature and thereby recognized as being typically non-hazardous objects. For example, if the field strengths for a measured object at the second and third frequencies satisfy first and second thresholds, respectively, related to the field strength at the first frequency (e.g., the field strength at the second frequency is greater than 10% of the fundamental frequency level and the field strength at the third frequency is less than 5% of the fundamental frequency level), the object may be determined to be the crossing sign **118**. Additionally or alternatively, other types of signature analysis may be utilized. For objects that may be so characterized and determined to be typically non-hazardous objects, the SVD system **102** may provide a specific indication that the object is typically non-hazardous and requires no further investigation. Alternatively, the SVD system **102** may suppress an indication (e.g., a visual alarm, an audible alarm, or the like) of a detected electric field radiated from the object. Such characterization of typically non-hazardous objects may thereby improve the speed and efficiency of identifying potentially hazardous objects by allowing the user to bypass typically non-hazardous objects that are radiating an electric field.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a processor **108** in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. The processor **108** comprises a central processing unit (CPU) **204** coupled to support circuits **206** and a memory **208**.

The CPU **204** may comprise one or more conventionally available microprocessors. Alternatively, the CPU **204** may include one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs). The support circuits **206** are well known circuits used to promote functionality of the CPU **204** and may include, but are not limited to, a cache, power supplies, clock circuits, buses, network cards, input/output (I/O) circuits, and the like.

The memory **208** may comprise random access memory, read only memory, removable disk memory, flash memory, and various combinations of these types of memory. The memory **208** is sometimes referred to as main memory and may, in part, be used as cache memory or buffer memory. The memory **208** generally stores the operating system (OS) **210** of the processor **108**. The OS **210** may be one of a number of

commercially available operating systems such as, but not limited to, SOLARIS from SUN Microsystems, Inc., AIX from IBM Inc., HP-UX from Hewlett Packard Corporation, LINUX from Red Hat Software, Windows 2000 from Microsoft Corporation, and the like.

The memory **208** may store various forms of application software, such as stray voltage detection (SVD) module **212**. Additionally, the memory **208** may store data **214** that is related to the operation of the SVD system **102**.

The SVD module **212** processes the electrical signals received from the sensor probe **106** to generate the field strengths at the first, second, and third frequencies. Generally, narrow band filtering is performed at each frequency measured. In some embodiments, the electrical signals from the sensor probe **106** are sampled every  $1/960^{th}$  of a second prior to processing by the SVD module **212**; other sampling rates may alternatively be used, and the electrical signals may additionally be amplified and/or filtered prior to being sampled.

In some embodiments, the received signal may be digitized and the SVD module **212** generates the field strengths at the first, second, and third frequencies by computing a fast Fourier transform (FFT) of the sampled electrical signals to obtain a frequency domain representation of the electric field. The SVD module **212** then computes a magnitude squared of the frequency component at the first frequency, the frequency component at the second frequency, and the frequency component at the third frequency (e.g., the fundamental power line frequency, the second harmonic, and the third harmonic); in one or more alternative embodiments, the SVD module **212** may additionally or alternatively compute strengths of the electric field at one or more other frequencies for use in analyzing stray voltages. In some embodiments, the SVD module **212** may utilize speed and/or location data from the speed/location sensors **110** when computing the electric field strengths; e.g., the speed and/or location data may be utilized to normalize the computed electric field strengths with respect to time and amplitude.

Examples of a technique for computing an electric field strength at 60 Hz, such as that used by the SVD module **212**, may be found in commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,248,054, entitled "Apparatus and Method for Detecting an Electric Field", issued Jul. 24, 2007; commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,253,642, entitled "Method for Sensing an Electric Field" and issued Aug. 7, 2007; and commonly assigned U.S. patent application publication number 2009/0195255, entitled "Apparatus and Method for Monitoring and Controlling Detection of Stray Voltage Anomalies" and filed Jan. 21, 2009. Such a technique may additionally be utilized for computing an electric field strength at other frequencies.

In some other embodiments, a demodulation scheme may be employed to separate the frequencies for determining the field strengths at the fundamental frequency and at least one other frequency.

The computed field strengths at the first, second, and third frequencies may be graphically displayed, for example as described below with respect to FIG. 3, on the SVD display system **112** for discriminating between potentially hazardous energized objects and potentially non-hazardous electric field sources. The processor **108** may correlate the computed field strengths with location and/or time data from the speed/location sensors **110** for display on the SVD display system **112** and/or for storage in the data **214**. In some embodiments, the processor **108** may comprise a transceiver for remotely communicating data.

FIG. 3 is a graphical diagram **300** for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of

the present invention. The graphical diagram **300** comprises a graph **302** representing electric field strength magnitude on a Y-axis and distance traveled by the SVD system **102**/mobile vehicle **104** on an X-axis. The graphical diagram **300** further comprises plots **304**, **306**, and **308** of computed field strengths at 60 Hz, 120 Hz, and 180 Hz (i.e., the fundamental frequency of the power line and the first and second harmonics), respectively, along the route traversed by the SVD system **102**/mobile vehicle **104**. Although plots **306** and **308** depict the computed field strengths at harmonics of the power line fundamental frequency, computed field strengths at frequencies not harmonically related may be utilized. In some embodiments, computed field strengths at fewer or more frequencies may be determined and graphically displayed.

At a first location  $L_1$ , representative of a location proximate the manhole cover **114**, the 60 Hz plot **304** exhibits a peak magnitude that is much greater than a magnitude of the 120 Hz plot **306** and a magnitude of the 180 Hz plot **308** at the location  $L_1$ , thereby indicating a potentially hazardous charged object proximate the location  $L_1$  (i.e., the manhole cover **114**). Additionally or alternatively, other measures may be utilized for determining a potentially hazardous charged object, such as comparing one or more ratios of the computed field strengths to one or more thresholds. At a second location  $L_2$ , representative of a location proximate the crossing sign **118**, the 60 Hz plot **304** exhibits a much smaller magnitude than a peak magnitude of the 120 Hz plot **306** and the 180 Hz plot **308**, thereby indicating a potentially non-hazardous source of an electric field proximate the location  $L_2$  (i.e., the crossing sign **118**).

In one or more other embodiments, the magnitude of plots **306** and/or **308** need not be greater or less than the magnitude of plot **304** to determine that an electric field source is potentially hazardous or non-hazardous; such a determination may be made based on the existence of the electric field components at 120 Hz and/or 180 Hz and their relative strengths with respect to the electric field strength at 60 Hz. Ratios may be greater than, equal to, or less than 100%.

FIG. **4** is a flow diagram of a method **400** for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. In some embodiments, a stray voltage detection (SVD) system, such as the SVD system **102**, is utilized to remotely (i.e., in a non-contact fashion) detect objects energized by stray voltages from a power distribution system and to discriminate between potentially hazardous energized objects and potentially non-hazardous sources of electric fields. While traversing a particular route being scanned for stray voltages, the SVD system remotely measures an electric field along the route (i.e., without contact to any objects along the route) and computes strengths of the electric field for identifying and discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous sources of the electric field.

The method **400** starts at step **402** and proceeds to step **404**. At step **404**, the electric field at a particular location is remotely measured and a strength of the electric field at the fundamental frequency of the power distribution system (“field strength at a first frequency”) is computed, for example, as previously described with respect to FIG. **2**. In some embodiments, the power distribution system may be a U.S. power distribution system having a fundamental frequency of 60 Hz; alternatively, the power distribution system may have a different fundamental frequency, such as a 50 Hz power distribution system utilized in Europe and parts of Asia.

The method **400** proceeds to step **406**, where strengths of the electric field at the second and third harmonics of the fundamental frequency (“field strength at a second frequency” and “field strength at a third frequency”, respectively) are computed, for example, also as previously described with respect to FIG. **2**. In some embodiments, where the power distribution system is a U.S. power distribution system, the second and third harmonics are at 120 Hz and 180 Hz, respectively. Generally, narrow band filtering is performed at each frequency measured. In some alternative embodiments, strength of the electric field at one or more other frequencies, not necessarily harmonically related to the fundamental frequency, may additionally or alternatively be determined for analysis of stray voltages. In some other alternative embodiments, the strength of the electric field is only determined at the first and second frequencies for use in the method **400**.

The method **400** proceeds to step **408**, where the computed field strengths are compared. In some embodiments, the computed field strengths are graphically displayed, such as previously described with respect to FIG. **3**, for a user to visually distinguish between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources based on the relative strengths of the electric field at the first, second, and/or third frequencies. The computed field strengths may be correlated with and displayed with corresponding location and/or time information, such as video imagery and/or time stamp data obtained while measuring the electric field with the SVD system. Additionally or alternatively, the computed field strengths may be analyzed by a processor of the SVD system for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous or non-hazardous; for example, one or more ratios of the computed field strengths may be calculated and compared to one or more thresholds for making such a determination. The SVD system may further generate a visual and/or audible indication to signify whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous or non-hazardous.

In some embodiments, some or all of the data pertaining to the SVD system, such as raw data obtained by the SVD system, data processed by the SVD system, and the like, may be remotely communicated and/or stored for subsequent analysis.

The method **400** proceeds to step **410**, where a determination is made whether the comparison of the computed field strengths indicates that the electric field source is potentially hazardous or non-hazardous. In some embodiments, an object may be considered potentially hazardous or non-hazardous based on the relative levels of the computed field strengths; for example, an object may be considered potentially hazardous if the computed field strength at the fundamental frequency is substantially greater than the computed field strengths at the second and third harmonics at a particular location proximate the object. As previously described, such a determination may be made visually by a user viewing a graphical display of the computed field strengths and/or by a processor of the SVD system analyzing the computed field strengths. Additionally, one or more computed field strengths, either alone or in combination, may exhibit a signature for identifying a specific type of potentially hazardous or non-hazardous object, such as a streetlight, a crossing sign, a manhole cover, or the like. Such a signature may be determined, for example, by comparing a plurality of computed field strengths to one another (e.g., by comparing the field strength at a first frequency to one or more previous computations of field strength at the first frequency taken at the same location), by comparing one or more computed field strengths to one or more signature templates or profiles, by comparing



one or more relative values of computed field strengths to one or more thresholds, or by a similar signature identification technique. Such e-field signatures may then be stored for use in identifying potentially hazardous/non-hazardous energized structures.

For objects that may be characterized by such a signature and determined to be typically non-hazardous objects, the SVD system may provide a specific indication that the object is typically non-hazardous and requires no further investigation. Alternatively, the SVD system may suppress an indication (e.g., a visual alarm, an audible alarm, or the like) of a detected electric field radiated from the object. Such characterization of typically non-hazardous objects may thereby improve the speed and efficiency of identifying potentially hazardous objects by allowing the user to bypass typically non-hazardous objects that are radiating an electric field.

If, at step 410, it is determined that the comparison of the computed field strengths indicates that the object is potentially hazardous, the method 400 proceeds to step 412 and concludes that the object is a potentially hazardous energized object. In some embodiments, the SVD system may provide a visual and/or audible indication of such a conclusion. The method 400 then proceeds to step 416 where it ends.

If, at step 410, it is determined that the comparison of the computed field strengths indicates that the electric field source is potentially non-hazardous, the method 400 proceeds to step 414 and concludes that the object is a potentially non-hazardous electric field source. In some embodiments, the SVD system may provide a visual and/or audible indication of such a conclusion. The method 400 then proceeds to step 416 where it ends.

FIG. 5 is a pair of graphical diagrams 500 depicting exemplary data for discriminating between potentially hazardous and non-hazardous electric field sources in accordance with one or more embodiments of the present invention. The graphical diagrams 500 comprise graphs 502 and 504 representing electric field strength magnitude on a Y-axis and distance traveled by the SVD system 102/mobile vehicle 104 on an X-axis. In some embodiments, such as the embodiment depicted in FIG. 5, the power distribution system operates at a fundamental frequency of 60 Hz; alternatively, the power distribution system may operate at a different fundamental frequency, such as 50 Hz.

Graph 502 comprises plots 506, 508, and 510 of computed field strengths at 60 Hz, 120 Hz, and 180 Hz (i.e., the fundamental frequency of the power line and the first and second harmonics), respectively, along a first route traversed by the SVD system 102/mobile vehicle 104. Plots 506, 508, and 510 are overlaid on correlated visual imagery additionally obtained along the first route by the SVD system 102. Although plots 508 and 510 depict computed field strengths at harmonics of the power line fundamental frequency, computed field strengths at frequencies not harmonically related may be utilized. At location  $L_1$ , the relative strengths of the plots 506, 508, and 510 indicate a potentially non-hazardous source of an electric field proximate the location  $L_1$ . In some embodiments, the plots 506, 508, and/or 510, or a combination thereof, may exhibit a signature identifying a specific type of potentially non-hazardous electric field source, such as a pedestrian crossing sign that emits an electric field pattern similar to that of a potentially hazardous energized object but does not exhibit a voltage at its surface. Such a signature may be determined, for example, by a relative comparison of the plots 506, 508, and/or 510, by comparing one or more of the plots 506, 508, and 510 to one or more signature templates or profiles, or by a similar signature identification technique.

Graph 504 comprises plots 512, 514, and 516 of computed field strengths at 60 Hz, 120 Hz, and 180 Hz, respectively, along a second route traversed by the SVD system 102/mobile vehicle 104. Plots 512, 514, and 516 are overlaid on correlated visual imagery additionally obtained along the second route by the SVD system 102. Although plots 514 and 516 depict computed field strengths at harmonics of the power line fundamental frequency, computed field strengths at frequencies not harmonically related may be utilized. At location  $L_2$ , the relative strengths of the plots 512, 514, and 516 indicate a potentially hazardous charged object proximate the location  $L_2$ . In some embodiments, the plots 512, 514, and/or 516, or a combination thereof, may exhibit a signature identifying a specific type of potentially hazardous electric field source, such as a streetlight, a manhole cover, or the like, having a potentially hazardous energized surface. Such a signature may be determined, for example, by a relative comparison of the plots 512, 514, and/or 516; by comparing one or more of the plots 512, 514, and 516 to one or more signature templates or profiles; or by a similar signature identification technique.

The foregoing description of embodiments of the invention comprises a number of elements, devices, circuits and/or assemblies that perform various functions as described. These elements, devices, circuits, and/or assemblies are exemplary implementations of means for performing their respectively described functions.

While the foregoing is directed to embodiments of the present invention, other and further embodiments of the invention may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.

The invention claimed is:

1. An apparatus for discriminating between electric field sources, comprising:
  - a mobile detection system comprising:
    - a sensor probe for remotely measuring an electric field generated by an electric field source in a patrolled area, wherein the sensor probe measures the electric field while traversing the patrolled area; and
    - a processor, coupled to the sensor probe, for processing data received from the sensor probe to generate a first field strength and at least a second field strength for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous, wherein the first field strength is a measure of the electric field at a first frequency and the at least a second field strength is a measure of the electric field at at least a second frequency.
  2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first and the at least a second field strength are graphically displayed on a display system for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous.
  3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the processor generates an indication of whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous based on a comparison of the first and the at least a second field strength.
  4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first frequency is a fundamental frequency of a power distribution system.
  5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first field strength and the at least a second field strength are each normalized with respect to time and amplitude.
  6. The apparatus of claim 2, further comprising a location sensor for obtaining location information pertaining to the patrolled area, wherein a graphical display of the first and the at least a second field strength is correlated with the location information.

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7. The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the comparison comprises comparing at least one ratio based on at least two of the first and the at least a second field strength to at least one threshold.

8. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the at least a second frequency is at least one harmonic of the fundamental frequency.

9. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the location information is visual imagery.

10. A method for discriminating between electric field sources, comprising:

remotely measuring, by a mobile sensor probe traversing a patrolled area, an electric field generated by an electric field source in the patrolled area;

generating, based on remotely measuring the electric field, electrical signals representing strength of the electric field; and

computing, at a processor, based on the electrical signals, a first field strength and at least a second field strength for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous, wherein the first field strength is a measure of the electric field at a first frequency and the at least a second field strength is a measure of the electric field at at least a second frequency.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising graphically displaying the first and the at least a second field strength for determining whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous.

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12. The method of claim 10, further comprising: comparing, at the processor, the first and the at least a second field strength; and generating, based on the comparing, an indication of whether the electric field source is potentially hazardous.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the first frequency is a fundamental frequency of a power distribution system.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the first field strength and the at least a second field strength are each normalized with respect to time and amplitude.

15. The method of claim 11, further comprising: obtaining location information pertaining to the patrolled area;

correlating the first and the at least a second field strength with the location information; and displaying the location information correlated with the first and the at least a second field strength.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein comparing the first and the at least a second field strength comprises comparing at least one ratio based on at least two of the first and the at least a second field strength to at least one threshold.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the at least a second frequency is at least one harmonic of the fundamental frequency.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein the location information is visual imagery.

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